



Volume 37 Number 5 ISSN: 0197-3088 Price Two Dollars

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURES

A Danish Coin of 1808, <i>by Paul F. L. de Groot</i>	143
Coins of German New Guinea, <i>by Mike Davis</i>	144
English Columbia Farthings, <i>by Jørgen Sømød</i>	141
Lieftinck's Tenner, <i>by Peter Kraneveld</i>	127
The Holy Places, <i>by Bob Forrest</i>	131
The Symbolic Talers of the Landgrave William V. of Hesse, <i>By Theodor Meyer</i>	146

DEPARTMENTS

Book News & Reviews.....	151
From the Mailbox.....	126
In Memoriam	125
Member Notice Page	152

INSIDE N.I.

Donations Report.....	123
Librarian's Report.....	123
Membership Chairman's Report	123

OTHER ITEMS

Sierra Leone 10, 50 and 100 Leones 1996, <i>by Paul Baker</i>	150
---	-----

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman & Past-President:	WALTER LEONARD
President:	GORDON ROBINSON e-mail: grobinsonl@netzero.net
Vice-President:	DAVID GRACEY
Secretary:	ROSS SCHRAEDER Phone: 940-440-2213 Fax: 940-365-2072
Treasurer:	DON DOUGLAS
At-Large Directors:	CRAIG BURRUS PAT HALLADAY MICHAEL JONES

APPOINTED STAFF

Curator, NI REFERENCE COLLECTION Philip L. Lawrence	Librarian: NI PERIODICAL LIBRARY Jim Haley P. O. Box 305 White River Junction, VT 05001
Curator, JOHN GRAVES MEMORIAL PAPER MONEY COLLECTION	
Editor, <i>NI BULLETIN</i> Marvin L. Fraley 2813 – 57 th St. Lubbock, TX 79413-5606 Phone: 806-795-7623 e-mail: fraleymarvin@aol.com	NI MAIL BID SALES Carl Young P. O. Box 810521 Dallas, TX 75381-0521
Book News & Reviews Editor <i>NI BULLETIN</i> Herman Blanton P. O. Box 537 Gambier, OH 43022-0537 e-mail: hblanton@yahoo.com	Moderator, NI EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS Howard A. Daniel III P. O. Box 989 Deltaville, VA 23043-0989 e-mail: Howard@SEAsianTreasury.com e-fax: 413-826-3087
Librarian: NI BOOK LIBRARY Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr. 30 Pleasant St. Colebrook, NH 03576 Phone: 603-237-4039 e-mail: ghulse@ncia.net	PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN John E. Vandigriff 190 N. Stemmons Frwy., Suite 200 Lewisville, TX 75067 e-mail: johnvan@attbi.com
	NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, Dallas, TX e-mail: johnvan@attbi.com Internet: http://www.numis.org

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. BOX 570842, DALLAS, TEXAS 75357-0842.

OBJECTIVES OF NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL

Numismatics International is a non-profit educational organization. The Objectives are to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by specializing in areas and nations other than the United States of America; cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and numismatic students; encourage and assist new collectors; foster the interest of youth in numismatics; stimulate and advance affiliations among collectors and kindred organizations; acquire, share, and disseminate knowledge.

MEMBERSHIP FEES: Individual & Club Memberships - \$15.00 Annually, Junior Membership (18 years of age and under) – \$10.00 Annually, Senior Membership (70 years of age and older) - \$10.00 Annually.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

May 2002 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by July 1, 2002, their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2623-MT Paul Griffin, 2709 Parkway Circle, Sterling Heights, MI 48310
 (Latin Union Coinage, British India from U.S. & Heaton
 Mints)
- 2624 Ron Davis, 501 Slaters Lane, #522, Arlington, VA 22314
 (World Gold)
- 2625 K. H. Yuan, 5F, 117 Hsin PO 1st St., Taipei Hsien, Hsientien City,
 Taiwan 23152, ROC
- 2626 Yuksel Yasar, 1515 Allen Ave., #64-5, Ocean, NJ 07712
 (World Coins and Banknotes, Islamic Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia,
 Algeria)



DONATIONS REPORT

We have received the following donation since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
LAWRENCE, Philip	\$95.00 Cash	General Operating Fund



LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The following books are new to the Library:

From the William E. Benson Estate

UF30.JohE:1970:KBS/1

JOHANSON, ERIK

Katalog uber banknoten der Sowjetunion Teil I

Pub. 1970, 73pp, illus.

UF30.JohE:1970:KBS/2

JOHANSON, ERIK

Katalog uber banknoten der Sowjetunion Teil II

Die revolutionszeit – Das nordliche gebiet

Pub. 1970, 64pp, illus.

VM90.JohE:1971:TRCMSU

JOHANSON, ERIK

*Type register of checks, money orders, bonds, talons and coupons in
the Soviet Union 1917-1924*

Pub. 1971, 44pp, illus.

- UF60.KupM:1964:PHM/2
KUPA, MICHAEL
Paper money of Hungary. Vol. II. Paper money of the Kossuth period and the independent Hungary 1848-1866 and 1918-1964
Pub. 1964, 52pp, not illus.
- AA78.HobB:1965:HVC
HOBSON, BURTON
Hidden values in coins
Pub. 1965, 124pp, illus.
- UA50.CamL:1993:CWPM
CAMPBELL, LANCE K.
Collecting world paper money
Pub. 1993, 32pp, illus.
- UB60.PasJ:1972:SSV
PASANEN, JORMA
Soumen seteliston vesileimat (Watermarks on Finnish banknotes)
Pub. 1972, 61pp, illus.
- UB30.DugV:1975:EPM
DUGGLEBY, VINCENT
English paper money
Pub. 1975, 108pp, illus.
- VC40.MeyH:1983:PNB
MEYER, HANS/SCHOENAWA, HARTMUT
Das papiernotgeld von Niedersachsen und Bremen
Pub. 1983, 162pp, illus.
- VC40.MeyH:1984:PPSA
MEYER, HANS/SCHOENAWA, HARTMUT
Das papiernotgeld der probinz Sachsen und Anhalt
Pub. 1984, 182pp, illus.
- VC40.MeyH:1982:PMBB
MEYER, HANS/SCHOENAWA, HARTMUT
Das papiernotgeld der mark Brandenburg und Berlin
Pub. 1982, 138pp, illus.
- VC40.MeyH:1985:PMP
MEYER, HANS/SCHOENAWA, HARTMUT
Das papiernotgeld von Mecklenburg und Pommern
Pub. 1985, 92pp, illus.
- WA.30.BucJ:1997:FD
BUCHAN, JAMES
Frozen desire. The meaning of money.
Pub. 1997, 320pp, not illus.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
James D. Haley, Periodical Librarian

IN MEMORIAN

PAUL F. L. DE GROOT

Paul F. L. de Groot, a NI member since 1981, passed away on Friday, March 22, 2002 at the age of 66 years. A memorial service was held Wednesday, March 27, 2002 at Foster's Garden Chapel in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Paul was a dedicated numismatist with an abundant knowledge of counterstamps on coins and shared his knowledge through the publication of many articles on the subject. A total of 20 of his articles were published in the *NI Bulletin* and many, many more filler items, many under the familiar title "About Those Counterstamps".

In 1996 he published "Musings of a Coin Collector" which highlighted his 50 years of collecting from the start of collecting in 1945 while in a Japanese concentration camp in Ambarawa near Semarang on the island of Java (now part of Indonesia). In 1954 he studied as an exchange student at the University of Oklahoma. His studies in geology led him to spend many summers in Spain during the years 1956-1965. In 1965 he emigrated to Canada, first to Regina and then to Calgary. His work in the oil industry took him to many parts of the world, including Mexico, Madagascar and North Yemen which led to many more experiences with the coinages of different parts of the world and he shared those experiences in his "Musings of a Coin Collector".

Paul is survived by his wife of many years Marianne van Royen of Zevenaar, the Netherlands, his two sons, Adriaan of Nijmegen, the Netherlands and Maarten of Ottawa, Ontario, his mother Nelly de Groot-Blackstone and his sister Jeanne van Herwaarden de Groot.



IGOR VASILYEVICH VICTOROV-ORLOV

Igor Victorov-Orlov, the Russian Federation's best-known numismatist, died in his home in Chelyabinsk in Western Siberia on February 17, 2002 at the age of 78 years. He was best known to NI as one of the hosts for the 1973 Study Tour of the Soviet Union.

Victorov was considered Russia's leading numismatist for many years, and was until recently the editor of the nation's principal coin journal and a recognized authority on coinage and orders, medals and decorations. He was a member since 1977 of the Orders and Medals Society of America and authored no less than 27 catalogs on war medals and 600 articles in collector journals worldwide.

A descendant of Russian imperial military families, he won nine Soviet medals for bravery during World War II.

Victorov is survived by his wife, Lucy; a son, Oleg; daughter Jane Sannikov; two grandsons, Kyril and Filip Sannikov; and one great-grandchild.

FROM THE MAILBOX

Chinese “wen” denomination and copper one and two cent coins.

With regard to the author’s query about the use of “wen” to describe cash coins on page 89 of the March 2002 *NI Bulletin* (“More Cash Values”, by George Fisher), I suspect that the author of the original 1915 document many have been confused by several different coin types. The copper one and two-cent coins often carried the denomination “10 wen” and “20 “wen” in Chinese (sometimes with 10 and 20 CASH in English on the other side). “Wen” in this case referred to brass cash coins, I assume as a link between the old and new-style coinage to assist users during a transitional period, in the same way as New Zealand used the words ONE SHILLING on its 10-cent coins for a brief period in the late 1960s.

The one and two cent (10 and 20 wen) coins were, of course, mostly copper and did not have a central hole.

With regard to the term “wen” itself, however, the same character was used in Japan (“mon”) and Korea (“mun”) to designate a single cash coin unit, so, for instance, coins of 4, 10 and 100 mon (= wen) were quite possible in Japan. The term may have passed from being a simple “coin measure word” or “counter” to serve as a unit designation over time in China too.

As an afterthought, there was a 10-cash (= wen) coin issued in the early years of the Chinese Republic with the legend MINGUO TONGBAO (circulating coin of the Republic); SWCS lists it as KM4, now under Yunnan Province.

Martin Purdy
Upper Hutt, New Zealand

Georg Förster articles in NI Bulletin and The Numismatist in the same month

What a brilliant contribution by an equally talented author. I find myself, not surprised that two articles from Georg Förster would appear in two different numismatic publications in the same month... in the April editions of *NI Bulletin* (“A Coin Garden?”, April 2002, p.101-106) and *The Numismatist*.

It is obvious by his past success as an exhibitor and winner of the prestigious ANA Howland Wood Memorial Award for Best-in-show that Mr. Förster would excel as an outstanding contributor and author.

Our hobby is truly blessed to have the opportunity to find those who can give to the enjoyment of others in two different visual mediums. Thank you for having the “editors eye” to see the wealth of the written word as offered by Georg Förster and the foresight to share it with members of our organization.

Gar Travis
Jacksonville, North Carolina

LIEFTINCK'S TENNER

Peter Kraneveld, Zoetermeer, The Netherlands, NI #1131

For the Nazis, it was standard procedure. Arrest the most important leaders, politicians, civil servants and captains of industry and promise they'll be shot if the population doesn't cooperate with the occupying forces. Thus, in May 1942, 460 prominent Dutch hostages were locked up in the former minor seminary of Beekvliet in St. Michielsgestel in the south of the country. The law of unintended consequences struck. Rather than live in fear, the hostages did what they knew best: they organized themselves and started thinking about how to reorganize political and economic life after the occupation. A small but powerful committee of ten¹ came out in favor of a new system of political parties, not based on class or religion: the break-through.

When the country was liberated three years later, members of the break-through committee found themselves in charge and they started to implement their ideas, only to find that in their enthusiasm, they had forgotten to inform the people of their conclusions. The new political party, NVB, never had more than 15,000 members. Between May and September 1945, the NVB movement fell apart and the old political parties resurfaced. The first elections, in May 1946, confirmed the preference of the electorate for the old system. What remained, though, was the idea of making a fresh start.

Pieter Lieftinck was a prominent member of the committee of Beekvliet and the NVB. Before the war, he had been a member of the CHU, a Christian democrat and protestant party. In the aftermath of the war, he drifted from there by way of the NVB to PvdA, the socialist² party and the only one to cling to the thoughts of renewal and reform dear to him. In June 1945, he became the first post-war minister of Finance³.

The Dutch economy was practically ruined. The destruction of Rotterdam by German bombing in 1940 and subsequent allied bombings had caused great damage to the infrastructure and a housing shortage that would take decades to solve. A third of the national assets were destroyed. There was a shortage of food, clothing, shoes, medicine, trucks and trains. A number of polders were flooded. On top of that, the Allies demanded an expeditionary Dutch army to fight in the Pacific.

¹ Lieftinck, Banning, Logemann, Einthoven, Sassen, Schermerhorn, De Quay, Brumans, Kraemer and Wijffels.

² Since 1991, American conservatives are using the word *socialist* as an equivalent of *communist*. This convention is not followed in this article.

³ The Schermerhorn cabinet should have been a government of national unity, but wasn't. The ARP, another Christian Democrat and protestant party, did not agree with the idea of break-through and did not participate. Neither did the communists. However, these two parties had played dominant roles in the resistance against the occupation.

The disastrous situation in the economy was further threatened by a sick financial economy. The government in exile had taken the gold reserves to London and had, to a significant degree, spent them. In the Netherlands, exports of money, goods and services to Germany were credited to a Mark account in Berlin that was, of course, never paid. The government budget was in heavy deficit, which was financed by printing money. The gulden was linked to the Mark at a fixed rate of 1.327. In this way, the value of the Gulden was completely linked to that of the Mark and in 1945 the Mark wasn't worth anything.

Several series of banknotes were circulating. Of the pre-war series⁴, the 1000 and 500 gulden notes had been withdrawn in March 1943, but in an attempt to prevent even more economic disruption, the government in exile had declared that other pre-war and occupation notes would remain valid after liberation. From October 1944, the Allies brought in banknotes of 100, 50, 25, 10, 2-1/2 and 1 gulden printed in the US by the American Banknote Company. Several series of coins completed the chaos.

These circumstances fulfilled all the conditions for an outbreak of hyperinflation⁵: the money supply had quadrupled from 2.5 billion gulden to 10.9 billion gulden while the supply of goods was only a fraction of what it had been.

Another preoccupation of the government was justice. In Italy, Yugoslavia, France and Belgium, many thousands⁶ of people branded collaborators had been lynched. The government in exile succeeded in preventing this from happening in the Netherlands⁷ by setting up an elaborate system of military and special justice. However, the hastiness required led to many errors. Innocent people were locked up⁸, while others, especially those who had committed white collar and economic crimes like profiteering, often managed to keep out of trouble.

⁴ At the start of the occupation, notes circulated of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20 and 10 gulden. Notes of 300, 200, 60 and 40 gulden had not been withdrawn but no longer circulated. Silver certificates of 1 and 2-1/2 gulden dated 1938 were circulated from 1941, but the *Kreditkassenscheine* of 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1 Reichsmark and 50 Reichspfennig issued by the Germany army saw very little circulation and were withdrawn.

⁵ Economists use the equation $MV=PT$ to explain inflation. M stands for money supply, V for the velocity of money, P for the price level and T for trade, the supply of goods. If M grows, V stay put and T declines, P will rise sharply.

⁶ "Several hundred thousands" in Yugoslavia, around 175,000 in Italy, 10,000 in France, 1,000 in Belgium according to unofficial estimates. There are no official figures. No estimates are available for Poland and Czechoslovakia, but a considerable number of lynching took place there also.

⁷ For the same reason, there were practically no lynching in Denmark and Norway.

⁸ Around 120,000 people were arrested. In 1530 cases damages for wrongful arrest were awarded, but this was only the top of the iceberg.

Renewal, the threat of hyperinflation and justice formed the ingredients of the introduction of a single new banknote. Lief tinck's tenner. The new minister of Finance started by withdrawing the 100 gulden note in July 1945. Those holding notes were given a blocked bank credit. This note had been the subject of distrust anyway and many were held by war profiteers. On 25th September 1945 it was announced that as of the next day all banknotes were withdrawn and all bank credits frozen. All paper cash handed in gave rise to a credit on a blocked bank account. For one week, until 2nd October 1945, there was no valid paper money in the country with a single exception. Everyone with a distribution card⁹ could change ten gulden in withdrawn notes for a brand new note.



Lief tinck's tenner. 10 Gulden, 7 May 1945.

The note was produced in Britain and designed for the government in exile by the marketing department of Unilever, and Anglo-Dutch conglomerate. The first designs were rejected because they were too reminiscent of certain pre-war Unilever ads. The final note was highly charged with patriotic symbolism. The climbing lion in the center symbolized the resurrection of the country. A line of the national anthem around the lion reinforces this: "expel the tyranny that wounded by heart¹⁰". The signature on the right is of the president of the Dutch central bank, Trip, who resigned during the occupation, was succeeded by Nazi Puppet Rost van Tonningen and reinstated in his job after the war. The spirit of renewal was expressed in the radical departure from pre-war designs. Significantly, although the amount was small, it was enough for a week.

⁹ Since food was scarce, it was distributed with a combination of money and coupons. The coupons matched a distribution card, so that the coupons would not be transferable.

¹⁰ The line originally refers to the reign of the Habsburg kings that William the silent rebelled against.

In the week of 26th September 1945, banks were supplied with new banknotes, so that people could receive their wages. In the following months, de-blocking started. On 19th September 1946 a special tax was levied on any positive difference in assets between May 1940 and December 1945. Tax rates went from 50 to 70% and 90% for unexplained profits. An additional tax on liquid assets was introduced on 11th July 1946. Rates went from 4 to 20%. This least measure came in for especially heavy criticism.

The operation of "financial sanitation" was a great success. The money supply was halved¹¹ and inflation was kept on a reasonable level. This set the stage for meeting American demands to qualify for Marshall aid. War criminals had financed reparations for war damage. A great degree of leveling of wealth had occurred and the economy had been put on a new and sound footing: both points had been high on the wish list of the Beekvliet reformers.

The last blocked accounts were de-blocked in 1952. By that time, the economy was growing fast, though GDP was still comparable only to that of twenty years before. Controls on wages and prices (but not on rents) had been withdrawn. The deficit on the balance of payments had become a surplus. The gulden was once again convertible. Coffee, the last item obtainable only with distribution coupons, became freely available again. Japan had long capitulated and the Netherlands Indies, a great drain on the national finances, had become independent as Indonesia. Liefstinck retired as minister in 1952, but for many years, he remained active in the World Bank and as an advisor to successive Dutch and Surinam governments on matters of economic and financial reform.

The Dutch economy's turnaround would not have been so fast without Marshall aid, but it would not have occurred at all for many years without the elaborate procedure of the financial sanitation. In that process, Liefstinck's tenner was a key player.

Even today, there are some lessons to be drawn, an another process of a change in money will occur in December 2001: the introduction of Euro coins and banknotes. Although not introduced with a war and a disastrous financial situation as a background, the Euro has already played a role in introducing political and economic change: national governments' power in the area of fiscal policy is restrained, budgets are healthier, inflation very low, growth looking up. Even in the field of profiteering and criminality there is a parallel. One theory for the low rate of exchange of the Euro against the US dollar is that East European black marketeers have been shifting out of European currencies in favor of the dollar because they don't care to change their cash and explain to the authorities where their wealth has come from¹². Liefstinck would have understood.

¹¹ The banknote supply didn't change much: from a pre-war level of 1.7 billion gulden to 1.4 billion gulden in December 1945, so the shrinkage took place primarily in bank credits.

¹² *Behold the Incredible Levitating Dollar* by Professor Paul Krugman in the International Herald Tribune, 2nd April 2001, page 6.

THE HOLY PLACES

Bob Forrest, Manchester, England, NI #2382

The bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 1, which is probably of later 19th century date, is in many ways self-explanatory. It is a souvenir of a visit or pilgrimage to Nazareth, the obverse showing the youthful Christ at a carpenter's bench, with Mary and Joseph looking on. The legend ET ERAT SUBDITUS ILLIS means, "and he was subject to them", this being a quotation from the Vulgate version of Luke 2.51. The meaning is that the youthful Son of God was at that time subject to his earthly parents like any other child.



Fig. 1

The reverse of the medal bears the legend CUSTODIA TERRAE SANCTAE or "Custody of the Holy Land." Note that "Custody" is not used here to mean the *act* of guardianship (as in "custody of a child") but is the name of the Franciscan organisation charged with that guardianship. The reverse shield is the coat of arms of the Custody, the shield bearing the crossed-arms logo of the Franciscan Order (1) over the Cross of Jerusalem (2). Over the shield is the Dove of the Holy Spirit, and above that a Crown.

The history of the Custody is of some interest (3). In 1217 the Franciscans divided the then known world into distinct provinces for the administrative purposes of spreading the gospel. One of these was the Province of the Holy Land, which originally included most of the south-east Mediterranean basin, from Egypt round to Greece. As it contained the Holy Land itself, and in particular all the sites relating to Christ's life, it was considered to be "the Pearl of Provinces" and was visited by St. Francis of Assisi himself in 1219-1220. Later the geographical area covered by the Province was reduced for ease of administration, and it was also subdivided into three territories or custodies - the Custody of the Holy Land per se, plus the Custodies of Cyprus and Syria.

With the fall of Acre to the Moslems in 1291, the Franciscans were forced to withdraw to Cyprus. By dint of various negotiations with the Moslem powers, though, they were eventually able to secure permission to re-establish a Catholic presence in the Holy Places. Thus, in the course of the 14th century they were allowed to return to the Cenacle (Mount Zion) and the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, as well as to Bethlehem.

Their subsequent history is one of gaining the right of access to, or acquisition of, other sites, plus the occasional loss of the same - for example, the Garden of Gethsemene was acquired in 1666; the Cenacle lost in 1551, though the Franciscans did later re-acquire the right to perform some religious functions there. Today their role is still one of the guardianship of the Holy Places, though over the past century there has been an increasing emphasis on pastoral work (orphanages and schools; care for the poor and sick; homes for the elderly etc).



Fig. 2

But let's get back to souvenir medals of the Holy Land. For me the archetypal medal of this type is the 19th century French bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 2. On the obverse is the well-known Cross of Jerusalem with the legend SAINT SEPULCRE JERUSALEM (Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem) and on the reverse the image of the sepulchre itself (the so-called Edicule), enshrined within the famous Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the very burial place of Christ, then (4).



Fig. 3

The Jerusalem Cross is a standard feature on the obverse of a numerous series of souvenir medals, the reverses of which frequently illustrate events from the life of Christ. Thus, for example, one silvered-bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 3 has a reverse depicting the Nativity of Christ in standard Christmas-card format (NATIVITÉ DE N.S.J.C. = Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ). Its obverse Jerusalem Cross is surrounded by the legend SOUVENIR DE BETHELEEM (Bethlehem), though there is also a brass medal virtually identical to Fig. 3, save that its obverse legend reads SOUVENIR DE JERUSALEM. Other medals with their Jerusalem Cross surrounded by the legend SOUVENIR DE JERUSALEM have reverses depicting Christ's Baptism, his Crucifixion or his Resurrection. A fine example of this last, in bronze, is shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 4. The resurrected Christ

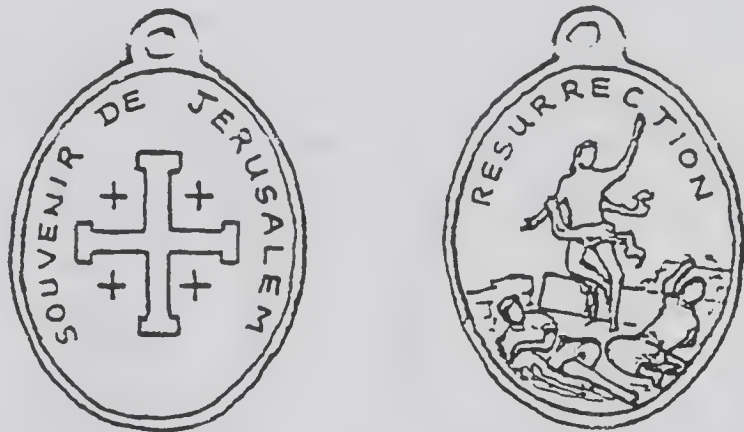


Fig. 4

is "airborne", much to the alarm of the guard on the right (the one to the lower left appears still to be sleeping). The layout of this medallionic depiction of the Resurrection, with Christ literally rising up to heaven, bears comparison with Titian's famous painting of the same episode (5). Other reverses include the veil of St. Veronica (6a), a "Stabat Mater" (6b) and a "Pietà" (6c) - all favourites of Christian art, of course. All of these medals are, like Figs 2, 3 & 4, of 19th century date and French (historically the French have always been a major Catholic presence in the Holy Land). The medals come in a variety of shapes, sizes and metals.



Fig. 5

A rather more unusual Jerusalem Cross medal, again bronze, French and later 19th century, is shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 5. Its reverse shows the Virgin Mary in Immaculate Conception format (though without the usual crescent moon at her feet) (7), with legend AUCUNE TACHE N'EST EN VOUS (in effect meaning "there is no sin in you"). Above the obverse Jerusalem Cross we have, in Latin, O CRUX AVE SPES UNICA (= O Cross, hail, the one and only hope) and around the whole O MARIE CONÇUE SANS PÉCHÉ REGNEZ SUR LA TERRE-SAINTE (O Mary conceived without sin reign over the Holy Land). The medal is signed "PJC" (8) and presumably appeared in the wake of the 1854 declaration of the Immaculate Conception of Mary as official dogma. This brings us to the fascinating bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 6.



Fig. 6

The obverse shows the Virgin Mary with legend O MARIE IMMACULÉE PROTÉGEZ LA TERRE SAINTE VOTRE PATRIE ET NOTRE PATRIMOINE (= O Mary Immaculate protect the Holy Land, your native land and our heritage). Below the Virgin is a Jerusalem Cross and the date 1874.

The reverse of the medal shows St. Bonaventure, otherwise known as Doctor Seraphicus (9), hence the legend SERAPHICE ECCLESIAE DOCTOR INTERCEDE UT CITO FIAT UNUM OVILE ET UNUS PASTOR (= O Seraphicus, Doctor of the Church, intercede that it (the Church) may become one sheep-fold and one shepherd). Below the saint is the standard crossed-arms logo of the Franciscan Order (St. Bonaventure was a minister-general of that Order).

Now it is ironic that St. Bonaventure features on a medal with Mary Immaculate, for though the Franciscans have long been staunch supporters of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, they have been so only since that other prominent Franciscan Duns Scotus (c.1265-1308) argued convincingly in favour of the doctrine. St. Bonaventure himself lived slightly before that (c.1217-1274), and actually opposed the doctrine (10). However his presence on this medal with Mary Immaculate is presumably to be explained by the fact that the Franciscans adopted her as the patron of their Order in 1621 (11).

Be that it may, the reverse legend is the main point of interest here. It certainly looks like some sort of plea for Christian unity and an end to sectarian squabbles within the Christian Church, one manifestation of which has been, of course, the petty disputes over the control of the Holy Sepulchre and other Holy Places, about which I had a few things to say in a previous article (12). Curious to know more, I contacted Fr. Eugenio Alliata of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum in Jerusalem (of whom more later), and he proffered various ideas leading the to following.

Though there was no real ecumenical movement among Catholics at the time of this medal, the medal probably does relate to Franciscan activity in the east seeking to reunite the so-called Uniate (Greek Catholics) with the Roman Catholic Church. That St. Bonaventure is invoked to this end is probably to be explained by the fact that it was he who argued for the reunion of the Greek and Roman Churches at the 14th General Council at Lyons in 1274 (13). The precise significance of the 1874 date of the medal is uncertain, but it is exactly 600 years after 1274, and is exactly 20 years after the official declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It may also be relevant that in 1871 the Franciscans began the publication, in Florence, of St. Bonaventure's *Opera Omnia*, a huge project only finished in 1904.



Fig. 7

Earlier I made brief mention of the petty sectarian squabbles over the guardianship of the Holy Places, and in particular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the article cited in note 12 I published the bronze medal shown again here as Fig. 7 (actual size), which I hypothesised might represent a plea for amicable shared guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre. To recap, I ran the obverse and reverse legends together, SI SUSTINEBIMUS ET CONREGNABIMUS, ET ERIT SEPULCHRUM EJUS GLORIOSUM, and translated them: "If we persevere and reign together, then it will be his glorious sepulchre." But was I right? It nagged at me, and so, frustrated by my inability to find any definite answers anywhere, I e-mailed the Custody of the Holy Land. (So frustrated was I by the lack of information that I would have probably have e-mailed the Almighty himself if he had been on-line!) Thus it was that I came to know Fr. Eugenio Alliata - or rather, that he had the misfortune to be chosen to try to answer my questions, a task he undertook valiantly and with great patience, for which I would like to express my thanks here.

First, Fr. Eugenio pointed out that the obverse legend *SI SUSTINEBIMUS ET CONREGNABIMUS* is taken from the Vulgate version of 2 Timothy 2.12, and that the reverse legend *ET ERIT SEPULCHRUM EJUS GLORIOSUM* is taken from the Vulgate version of Isaiah 11.10 (14). In context, the first translates (15) as "if we suffer, we shall also reign with him", and the second as, "and his sepulchre shall be glorious." Now the first *is* relevant to the Crucifixion scene of Fig. 7, and the second *can* be taken as a prophetic reference to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But is that the whole story? It might be, but I couldn't help wondering why someone had chosen these rather obscure quotations from the Vulgate Bible and put them on this medal. So I e-mailed Fr. Eugenio again.

He couldn't answer my question directly, but he could enlighten me as to a Franciscan penchant for plucking obscure verses from the Vulgate and applying them with a double-meaning in a different context. The print reproduced in Fig. 8 is a case in point. It is from an 18th century manuscript preserved in the Vatican Library (16) and depicts St. Francis and his followers carrying the Holy Sepulchre (the Edicule of Fig. 2, from a different angle).



Fig. 8

Above the Edicule the Hand of God holds a scroll on which is written:

"Sustinete hic & vigilate Matth.26.38. Haec est gratia Dei apud Deum; in hoc enim vocati estis, quia & Christus passus est pro vobis, vobis relinquens exemplum, ut sequamini vestigia eius, qui cum malediceretur, non maledicebat, cum pateretur non cominabatur. 1 Petri 2, vv.21, 23. Beati estis, cum maledixerunt vobis & persecuti vos fuerint; gaudete & exultate, quoniam merces vestra copiosa est in caelis. Matth. cap.5, vv.10, 11, 12."

As can be seen, this strings together quotations from the Vulgate translations of Matthew and 1 Peter, the first quotation using one of the key words from the obverse of Fig. 7, the verb "sustinere". The composite text translates (15) as:

"Stay you here and watch (Matt.26.38). This is thankworthy before God, for unto this are you called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving you an example, that you should follow his steps; who, when he was reviled, did not revile; when he suffered, he threatened not (1 Peter 2.21 & 23). Blessed are ye when they shall revile you and persecute you; be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven (Matt.5.10, 11 & 12)."

These Biblical quotations are here taken out of context and turned into an exhortation from God to the Franciscans at the Holy Sepulchre, "sustinete" here meaning "stay" and watch over the Holy Place.

At the foot of the print is a text which reads:

"Libenter laborem sustinemus 2. Mach.2.28. Nudi sumus & colaphis caedimur & instabiles sumus, & laboramus, operantes manibus nostris, maledicimur & benedicimus, persecutionem patimur & sustinemus, blasphemamur & obsecramus. 1 Cor.4.12."

Again this strings together two quotations from the Vulgate translation of 2 Macabees and 1 Corinthians, both quotations again using our key verb "sustinere". The composite text translates (15) as:

"We willingly undergo the labour (2 Mac.2.28). We are naked and are buffeted, and have no fixed abode; and we labour, working with our own hands; we are reviled, and we bless; we are persecuted, and we suffer it; we are blasphemed, and we entreat. (1 Cor.4.12.)"

Here the Biblical texts are taken out of context and turned into a sort of Franciscan declaration of purpose, "sustinere" meaning "undergo" (labour) in the first quote and "suffer" (persecution) in the second. The labour referred to is apparently that connected with the preservation of the Holy Sepulchre, and the persecution presumably that connected with the ever-present threat from Jews and Moslems etc.

So what bearing does all this have on my interpretation of the legends of the medal in Fig. 7? Well, though these legends *are* quotations from the Vulgate, they may, like the quotations in Fig. 8, be being quoted out of context, with a double meaning. Though Fig. 7's quotation from 2 Tim. 2.12 does not feature in Fig. 8, it is nevertheless a distinct possibility that the medal is using it with a double meaning relating to the Holy Sepulchre. Whether that double meaning is part of a plea for

amicable joint sectarian guardianship of the place, is, however, debatable, for as stated earlier there was no great ecumenical movement in operation at the time the medal was issued in 1862 (though there have, of course, always been some who have urged it). Indeed, as the text at the foot of Fig. 8 shows, "sustinere" may actually refer to something considerably more mundane than Christian unity, namely, physical labour connected with the Holy Sepulchre. What springs to mind at this point is the labour involved in the rebuilding of the dome of the Church, the work on which had needed doing for many years, and which was still pending at the time the medal was issued. The work was actually only completed in 1868, having been jointly financed by France, Russia and Turkey (hence the CONREGNABIMUS on the medal?). I did mention this possibility in the article referred to in note 12 above (17), but perhaps did not put enough emphasis on it as it seemed too "material" to me at the time!

I put this idea to Fr. Eugenio. His reaction was that though this is a possible interpretation of the medal, such a use of CONREGNABIMUS was perhaps rather too "political" for the Franciscans, who would have used this word in a more "spiritual" or "eschatological" sense, applied, for example, to their pastoral work with pilgrims. Certainly a spiritual (and indeed eschatological) sense would be in keeping with the immense significance to pilgrims of both the obverse crucifixion scene and the sepulchral reverse.

But of course the medal is not necessarily Franciscan (it doesn't bear the crossed-arms logo), and playing with double meanings is not the sole preserve of that Order, for such word-play has a long history going at least as far back as the early Church Fathers, and thus long before the Franciscans began to use it. So the medal *could* be non-Franciscan and carry a "political" double meaning relating to the rebuilding of the dome of the Holy Sepulchre. After all, the legends do "fit" this interpretation (as indeed they "fit" the amicable joint-guardianship suggested in "Digressions on a Theme of the Crucifixion III"!).



Fig. 9

And yet I went back to Fr. Eugenio's way of thinking when I came to consider the aluminium medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 9, which by its metal must be early 20th century in date. Its obverse depicts the Virgin Mary as the "Mater

Dolorosa" (18) and its reverse the Edicule, with a procession which must surely represent some ceremony there. Some of the procession appear to be carrying candles, and though there are a number of celebrations during the year which involve a triple circling of the Edicule with candles, the one which almost inevitably springs to mind is the famous Easter ceremony of the Descent of the Holy Fire (19). So I began to wonder if this was perhaps a pilgrim's souvenir medal of the Easter ceremonies at the Holy Sepulchre. (The Mater Dolorosa, of course, relates to Easter via the Crucifixion and the Sorrows of the Virgin (20).) Now the reverse of Fig. 9 bears the familiar legend ET ERIT SEPULCRUM EJUS GLORIOSUM, but here divorced from SI SUSTINEBIMUS ET CONREGNABIMUS. This suggests that the two legends of Fig. 7 may not, as I thought, be intended to be run together, and that they may, in fact, be separate and independent legends. If that is the case, then my interpretations in terms of the rebuilding of the dome and the amicable joint guardianship of the church both lose some conviction, plausible as they both seem at first! I began to wonder, then, if Fig. 7, like Fig. 9, might be a pilgrim souvenir of the Easter ceremonies at the Holy Sepulchre. If so, then the legends may relate (separately) to the Easter-associated themes depicted, with spiritual (or eschatological) double meanings - eg SI SUSTINEBIMUS ET CONGREGNABIMUS = if we suffer (for him, as he did for us on the Cross), we shall also reign with him (ie have eternal life in heaven); ET ERIT SEPULCHRUM EJUS GLORIOSUM = and it will be (made) his glorious sepulchre (by our faith). Or maybe the medal is not specifically connected with Easter, but with pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre generally, the legends serving, as Fr. Eugenio would have it, "to reinforce the pilgrim's religiosity". Either way, it is a pilgrim medal. But then what is the particular significance of the 1862 date on the medal - is it merely the year of pilgrimage? If so, there ought to be medals of this type dating from years before and after 1862. But if there are any such, I haven't seen them. However, I do have a smaller oval medal (16mm by 13mm) of this type, in bronze, which is undated. It is rather worn, but one can still make out the letters STE... near the base of the obverse, suggesting that it may well be by Stern of Paris, as the medal of Fig. 7 is. Perhaps this represents the general, undated, pilgrim souvenir of this type.

So what is the correct interpretation of Fig. 7? I'm afraid I can give no definite answer at this stage, and must leave readers to ponder the various possibilities for themselves. What I personally find intriguing about this medal is not so much that a definite answer eludes me, as that three different - and seemingly equally plausible - answers so readily present themselves! Readers' comments are invited.

Notes.

- (1) For an explanation see "Jesus of Medinaceli" in *NI Bulletin*, September 2000, p.271, note 2.
- (2) For other medallic examples see "To be a Pilgrim I" in *NI Bulletin*, March 2000, p.66-7.
- (3) My information is taken from a small booklet, Fr. Guiseppe Nazzaro O.F.M., *The Franciscan Presence in the Holy Land* (Jerusalem, 1995), and from the web-site of the Custody at <http://198.62.75.1/www/lofm/cust/TShistry.html>.
- (4) For all you ever wanted to know about this famous edifice, see the excellent new book about it by Martin Biddle, *The Tomb of Christ* (1999).

- (5) See, for example, Nancy Grubb, *The Life of Christ in Art* (1996), p.133.
- (6) a) See "St. Veronica and the Edessa File", *NI Bulletin*, October 1998, p.256-263, in particular the reverse of fig. 1 of that article (p.256).
b) i.e. the Virgin Mary grieving over Christ on the Cross.
c) i.e. the image of the dead Christ lying in his mother's arms. For a medallic example see "Digressions on a Theme of the Crucifixion I" in *NI Bulletin*, August 2000, p.227 (obverse of fig. 7).
- (7) See "The Immaculate Conception" in *NI Bulletin*, December 1998, p.305-311.
- (8) Another medal in my collection which also depicts the Virgin Mary as the Immaculate Conception, and which is quite clearly from the same workshop as the medal in fig. 5, is signed P.J.C. on one side and P.J.Camus on the other, thus conclusively revealing the identity of this engraver/manufacturer.
- (9) i.e. the Seraphic Doctor, St. Bonaventure being one of the so-called Doctors of the Church (hence his book and quill pen on the medal). The epithet "Seraphicus" derives from the Seraph which is said to have bestowed the stigmata on St. Francis of Assisi on Mount Alvernia in 1224. Thus St. Francis is sometimes referred to as the Seraphic Saint, and the Franciscans as the Seraphic Order.
- (10) C. G. Herbermann et al., *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1907-1914), article "Immaculate Conception", section "The Controversy" (vol.7, p.678-680).
- (11) *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, as note 10, vol.7, p.680.
- (12) See "Digressions on a Theme of the Crucifixion III", in *NI Bulletin*, December 2000, p.337-340.
- (13) See, for example, F. C. Husenbeth's edition of *Butler's Lives of the Saints* (1928), vol.3, p.50. Only a temporary reunion of the churches resulted, however, for it came to an end in 1289. See *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, article "Councils, General", vol.4, p.425 (under "Lyons II"); also F. L. Cross & E. A. Livingstone, *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (1974), article "Lyons, Council of (1274)" (p.851).
- (14) Jerome's translation of Hebrew into Latin is, in the case of this particular phrase, interpretative rather than literal, hence the disparity with the rendering of it in the Authorised Version, "and his rest shall be glorious."
- (15) I have used the internet translation at www.cybercom.net/~dcon/drbbible/html, this being effectively the Douay-Rheims translation.
- (16) There are apparently several different published editions of the manuscript. Fig. 8 is taken from H. Golubovic, *Ichnographiae Locorum et Monumentorum Veterum Terrae Sanctae, accurate delineate et descriptae a P. Elzeario Horn, Ordinis Minorum Provinciae Turingiae (1725-1744)* (Rome, 1902), p.34.
- (17) See note 7 of that article, and in particular the comments of Mark Twain about the dispute over who should rebuild the dome being a contributory cause of the Crimean War, this perhaps adding more weight to the suggestion that this is the double meaning behind the CONREGNABIMUS on the medal.
- (18) See "The Seven Sorrows of the Virgin" in *NI Bulletin*, November 1997, p.288-290, with further treatment of the image with the single sword in "On Sacred Hearts" in *NI Bulletin*, July 2001, p.193-203.

- (19) See, for example, Biddle (as note 4), p.138-9.
- (20) See, for example, the Mater Dolorosa at the base of the Crucifix in fig. 1 of "A Miscellany of Symbols", in *NI Bulletin*, December 2001, p.251.

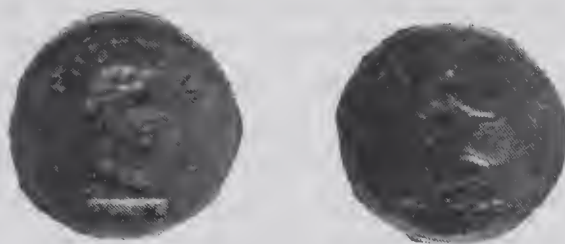
Acknowledgements.

In addition to Fr. Eugenio Alliata of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum in Jerusalem, I must also thank Bro. Thomas More Mann OFM Cap of the Franciscan Friary, Erith, Kent, and Fr. Boniface Kruger OFM of the Franciscan Friary, Forest Gate, London, for their help in preparing this article.

ENGLISH COLUMBIA FARTHINGS

Jøgen Sømød, Frederiksberg, Denmark

Columbia Farthings is a name used by numismatists for some coppercoins or tokens, which on the obverse shows a left or right-wing portrait of a man. If the portrait is right-wing it also will have above or below the legend COLUMBIA. The reverse shows a standing or sitting allegorical woman holding scales and a sword. An obverse-die with COLUMBIA above is known muled with the reverse-die to a jeton



in occasion of the coronation of George IV 19th July 1821. The so-called Columbia Farthings look immediate like official English farthings from George IV and William IV and because of the known mule, dated 1821 it is stated, that they are struck in Birmingham. As far as known, they are cataloged first time in Josef Neumann, *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*, Band 3, Prag 1863, where they are traced to the Southamerican country Columbia. Same tracing is found for the pieces, which were in the Jules Fonrobert collection, sold in Berlin 1878. Later times numismatists agree that they are not from the Southamerican country, because they never are found there. It was suggested they were sent into circulation in areas in present Canada or U.S.A., but nobody could make any proof of it. Because of that Columbia Farthings have for a long time been one of the big mysteries in numismatics. The question about them were brought on the internet mailinglist coins@uni.edu. It was then shown, that Columbia Farthings were unknown to most American collectors and dealers and that they on the common American coinmarket are scarce. As an answer to the questions on coins@uni.edu Mr. John M. Kleeberg, ANS told: The American Numismatic Society has 28 Columbia farthings in its collection. Those with a provenance come from three sources: 1931.58 (one

example) from the Canfield collection; Canfield was a US collector of the 1890s-1920s, who specialized in Connecticut coppers, but also collected many other series; 1940.88, (several examples), from the purchase of the collection of John F. Jones, a US collector of the 1890s-1920s, who sought to assemble an example of copper coins from every country in the world; 1975.117 (several examples), donation by Henry Gruenthal, probably the remnants of the Harry Prescott Clark Beach, Jr. collection, a collector of New Jersey coppers and other coins who was active in the 1920s-1940s. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Columbia farthings were collected in the belief that they were part of the US "colonial series." You should find them if you look through old Woodward, Frossard, or Steigerwalt catalogues. But that does not mean that they ever circulated here, because the dealers of the time often bought bulk lots in European auctions (we know that many US dealers were active buyers at the LeGras sale in Paris and at the Fonrobert sale in Berlin) or imported privately acquired bulk lots just to have material to sell to collectors. Columbia farthings are apparently absent from the most important Canadian hoard of coppers (12,000 coins, of which McLachlan went through 5,000): the Bank of Montreal hoard deposited in 1837 - see R. W. McLachlan, "A Hoard of Canadian Coppers" in: *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* (July 1889) pp. 27-34. Columbia farthings also appear to be absent from the Aaron White accumulation (nearly 100,000 copper coins) of coppers of the 1860s, which was assembled in Connecticut: Walter Breen, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," *The Numismatist*, October 1952, pp. 1007-1010.

Further Mr. Andrew in United Kingdom could tell: Yes, the Columbia 'Farthings' are found in dealers' miscellaneous boxes. I have four different varieties but know of another collector who has about nine. He also has a total of some 700+ of them so he has quite a lot of duplicates! They are quite common but I think interest in them is limited. If, however, we knew where and when they were used then it would be a different matter. Rather than noting where dealers have them it would be more interesting to find where metal detector users have dug them up. I believe they were used as currency of some sort, somewhere in the world. There are too many of them around and they often show signs of circulation for this not to be the case.

It can now be concluded, that Columbia Farthings alone were manufactured in Britain and sent into circulation in England. The former dating, round 1830, is undoubtedly correct. The question is now: Why were they made? As an answer should be mentioned, that for years it was in Britain a tradition, that the major part of minor currency was private tokens of which many were without a name or issuer, why these tokenissuers just by issuing made their profit. An Act of Parliament declared them illegal in 1817, except for tokens of the Birmingham Workhouse and Sheffield Overseers of the Poor which were current until 1820 and 1823 respectively. The tokenissuers got then their business destroyed. By using the word COLUMBIA, it may be assumed the issuers tried to let people believe that their illegal tokens instead were money from an area in North- or Southamerica. Because many areas had the name Columbia, it would be difficult or rather impossible to discover the swindle.

A DANISH COIN OF 1808

Paul F. L. de Groot, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, NI #1786

One of the few Danish coins left in my collection has quite a tale to tell. It weighs approximately 5 grams and shows on its obverse the legend GANGBAR FOR 1/6 RIGSDALER DANSK COURANT (Valid for 1/6 rigsdaler Danish currency) around a FR VI monogram. The reverse has within a wreath the inscription FRIVILLIGT / OFFER / TILL / FÆDRENE = / LANDET / 1808 / M.F. (Voluntary contribution for the fatherland 1808).



(Enlarged)

The beginning of the Nineteenth Century was not a happy one for Denmark, which at the time was united with Norway. After the independence of the North American colonies, Great Britain had become more dependent on Baltic sources for many of her naval supplies. The British navy was heavily involved in the near-continuous wars with France and her allies. Countries like Denmark, Sweden and Russia tried to maintain an armed neutrality, while trading with both sides in these conflicts. But Britain was ruthless in the protection of its interests. Already in 1801 this situation had led to an attack on Denmark, during which Nelson defeated the Danish fleet and Copenhagen was bombarded. In the next few years Napoleon's France gained formidable power and influence along the southern shores of the Baltic Sea. Sweden allied itself with the British, while Denmark still tried to remain neutral. The Danish crown prince, later king Frederick VI, was keenly interested in the navy, which after the humiliation of 1801 had been rebuilt into a formidable force.

Then, in May 1807, Russia went over to the French side. The Brits and Swedes between them could still keep the enemy naval forces in check. But the Danes were under heavy pressure to become a French ally, and that could well tilt the balance in favor of Napoleon. A proposed defensive alliance between London and Copenhagen was rejected by Denmark, especially as it would entail handing over its fleet to the British as a "sacred pledge". In consequence the Brits decided on a preemptive strike. They had a small army on the island of Ruegen, which at the time was Swedish. This force was ferried over by the British fleet to land near Copenhagen in August 1807. Though the Danes showed great bravery, they were defeated and their capital was bombarded. Once again Denmark had to sue for peace in September. One of its terms involved turning over its fleet to the invaders. The British took the ships that they wanted, and burned the rest. The later Duke of Wellington, who participated in this action, named his favorite horse Copenhagen in honor of the gallantry of the Danes.

In February 1808 Denmark joined France against Sweden and in March Frederik VI became king. Not surprisingly the Danes wanted to rebuild their fleet again. But that would cost money and the times were hard. Silver coinage had virtually disappeared

and paper currency rapidly lost its value. The solution was found in a campaign for voluntary contributions of silver, already started in 1807. From this silver tokens were struck for 1/6 Rigsdaler (Rdl) Danish currency, in accordance with the Plakat (Decree) of 24 December 1808. They were first minted at a standard of 15 Rdl worth per Cologne mark fine silver. Because of the falling value of the paper money this standard was deemed too high, so they were melted and restruck at a standard of 19 Rdl per mark fine. The official weight is 5.049 gram, with, at a fineness of 0.406, 2.051 g of fine silver. They were meant to be exchanged for the paper currency and so somewhat clean up the messy money circulation. As these pieces were struck below the legal fineness of coins, they were considered to be tokens. Rather than in Copenhagen, they were made in Altona. Because of the gradual devaluation of the currency these tokens increased in relative intrinsic value. In 1813 an official devaluation of the currency introduced coins at one half of that of the old speciesdaler, 18.5 Rdl versus 9.25 Rdl per mark fine. This meant that by now the intrinsic value of the tokens roughly equaled their nominal value of 1/6 silver Rigsdaler.

During the rest of the war little was heard from the Danish fleet.

Most of the data for this story came from the following publications:

Holger Hede, *Danmarks og Norges Moenter 1541*. (1814). 1970, 2nd revised ed., 1971.

Oliver Warner, *The Sea and the Sword, The Baltic: 1630-1945*. (1965).

I am grateful to Mr. Jens Christian Moesgaard of the Royal Danish Coin Cabinet in Copenhagen for additional information.

COINS OF GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Mike Davis, Piqua, Ohio, NI #2392

German New Guinea was annexed by Germany in 1884 and was made up of the north-east section of New Guinea and the other islands of the Bismarck Archipelago (named after Chancellor Otto von Bismarck) which include New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville, and in 1886 the Solomon Islands. The area, also known as Kaiser Wilhelmland, had an area of 92,159 square miles and a population of 250,000.

A decree by Kaiser Wilhelm II on May 17, 1885 established a trading firm known as the German New Guinea Company, whose main product was copra, dried coconut meat as a source of coconut oil. The company was more or less the sole governing body of the area until 1898 when downfalls in the administration forced the control to be reverted to the German government. German influence ended in August 1914 when the area was occupied by Australian troops.

Immediately after the German New Guinea Company was established, it asked permission to have talers minted with the likeness of the Kaiser, but was denied. In December, 1886 the company was permitted to use German homeland coins as legal tender, and in April, 1887 German money became official. Up to this time there were various forms of currency in use, including American trade dollars, Mexican silver, British silver and gold, native money such as shells and tobacco, but mostly Dutch

guilders, since half of the island was Dutch-ruled. The company tried to withdraw all Dutch coins, but due to the volume of travel to and from the islands, German coins were quickly replaced with Dutch coins again. The German 5 Mark coins were not used as the silver content was higher than comparable foreign coins at the time.

The company again asked permission in February, 1891 to have coins minted, and was granted in May, 1894, under the condition that they could not have the likeness of the Kaiser or the Imperial Eagle. The new coins would depict a Lesser Bird of Paradise, Paradise Minor. The engraving would be done by Emil Weigand, Chief Engraver of the Berlin Mint, 1887-1905.

In August, 1894, the company ordered 100,000 Marks in gold coin, 400,000 Marks in silver coin, and 50,000 Marks in copper coin. German Imperial coins would retain legal tender status but all foreign currencies were devalued December 1, 1894. The new coins started arriving in March, 1895. A change in the company contract on October 7, 1898 took away the right to have coins minted, and ordered the company to redeem them if they were ever demonetized. If they were demonetized before April 1, 1905 the German government would pick up half the tab of redemption. With the company failing, the German government took complete control of the area by 1899. In 1908 the local government demonetized the coins and allowed exchanges for German Imperial coins until April 15, 1914.

Of the coins ordered, only 50,000 Marks gold, 200,035 Marks silver, and 20,000 Marks copper were actually minted. In 1900 those coins minted but not delivered were melted as follows: 36,000 Marks silver, 13,500 Marks copper, and in 1904 another 3,068 Marks copper.

At the end of the recall all coins were returned to the Berlin Mint for melting except the following:

1894	1 pfennig	copper	32,785
1894	2 pfennig	copper	16,768
1894	10 pfennig	copper	23,930
1894	1/2 mark	silver	16,236
1894	1 mark	silver	33,331
1894	2 mark	silver	13,404
1894	5 mark	silver	19,094
1895	10 mark	gold	2,000
1895	20 mark	gold	1,500

None of the gold coins were turned in, as they were becoming collectible during their issue. Also, an unknown number of Proofs of each type were struck.

Bibliography:

Australian Coin Review, February 1966, originally from *The Report of the Australian Numismatic Society* article by D. G. Sanderson.

Standard Catalog of World Coins, 19th Century, 1999, Krause Publications.

Grollier Encyclopedia, 1991.

THE SYMBOLIC TALERS OF THE LANDGRAVE WILLIAM V. OF HESSE

Theodor Meyer (Published 1902)

Among the most unusual mintage of Hesse which immediately captures the attention of the observer are they symbolic Talers of Landgrave William V. A lot of stories about them circulated in the past and still today. The general population simply calls them Weidenbaum- or Korntaler (willow tree or grain Talers), even most numismatic books and catalogs issued in the past or more recently use these descriptions, obviously without any idea of their incorrectness. These Talers on the obverse show either the Hessian coat of arms or merely the crowned lion in various styles or positions, with the lettering partly abbreviated: WILHELMUS DEI GRATIA LANDGRAVIUS HASSIAE, ADMINISTRATOR HERSFELDIAE, COMES CATZENELLNBOGENAE, DIEZIAE, ZIEGENHAINAE ET NIDDAE. On the reverse is a straight-standing, storm-bent tree in the midst of dark clouds with thunder and lightning, above it the shining sun with the inscription "JEHOVA" in Hebrew letters, inscribed VNO (or DEO or IEHOVA) VOLENTE HUMILIS LEVABOR and the year minted. It is this tree and the remaining presentation which have been the basis of varying stories and tales. Some see a willow tree, and even a sheaf of grain, even though it is neither, as will be shown below.

Landgrave William, whose 300th birthday was on February 14th of this year (1902), reigned during the hardships of the 30-Years-War, from 1627 to 1637, and he was a faithful and steady ally of Swedish King Gustav Adolf, which in Hessian history earned him the sobriquet "The Steady". The latter, however, appears on coins only after his death. There it reads: WILHELMUS V. DICTUS CONSTANS etc.

These are the explanations given for the allegory appearing on the Talers: Once the Landgrave rode through the so-called Au (now known as the Karlsaue in Cassel) (Aue = meadow or pasture) and experienced a thunderstorm; lightning struck a nearby willow tree without hurting him. Another explains that while William was travelling he ran into a thunderstorm, lightning struck a sheaf of grain nearby, which caused him and his horse to hit the ground. His entourage immediately rushed to his side, asking "Most merciful Master! Are you hurt?" To which the Landgrave replied "Not here, but above in Heaven is our most merciful Master, through whose grace I and you are still alive." Another story, widely told in the Hanau region, tells this: When Landgrave William, wanting to bring help to the City of Hanau which was under pressure by the Imperial General Lamboi, in the morning of June 13, 1636 prepared his troops in fields of grain for the attack, suddenly a bolt of lightning struck out of the blue skies, without injuring him, and he viewed this as a sign for the success of his plan. And he did succeed, because the same afternoon he rode victoriously through the Nuremberg Gate into Hanau. The grateful inhabitants of the City to this day celebrate that day as a major festival, named Lamboi-Day. Many also still believe and retell the story that the Taler was struck because of this event. Another, rather incredible story, claims that one year the large field of grain, where now the Aue-Park is located, went up in flames caused by lightning and sunrays, or that a

firestorm raged through Hesse, which caused all the fields and meadows to dry out, and for this reason the Talers were called "Au- or Grintalers".

It is claimed that the Talers were minted to remember the foregoing events, even though there is no historical or documentary evidence. The curious thing about all of William's coinage, which also includes triple, double, half, quarter and eighth Taler denominations, and minted throughout his rule, even during the initial years of his son and successor, William VI, is that it shows the same design. A single event cannot account for this, and the inscription would otherwise contain a more definite reference. There are Talers, but only from the first year of his reign, which certainly were struck earlier than the ones discussed here since they no longer appear in later years, with the motto UNO VOLENTE etc. without the depiction. From this one can conclude that William used the motto earlier and added the depiction later. How can one interpret this? When one closely examines the curious tree on pieces in excellent condition from the first years of William's reign, one has to reach the conclusion that it can be neither a willow tree nor a sheaf of grain, but undoubtedly a palm tree. Taking all facts and circumstances into account, the following should get closest to the meaning of the motto and the depiction.

William, who was a God-fearing man, selected the palm tree, bent by thunderstorms but under the protection of the Divinity as pictured in the clear sunshine steady and upright, to intimate the condition in the difficult times of the 30-Years-War which he experienced. It is well known how much pressure and responsibility he faced when he assumed his duties, and how he foresaw the storms which were to hit him and his State, but always relied on the mighty arm of God. This comes through clearly in his motto, which reads approximately: When the raging storms hit me, God will find a way to keep me, a weak one, upright. From this follows that the palm tree was selected as a sign of strength, which cannot be shaken by storms. It illustrates William's distressed situation at that time, and the motto was quite appropriate because it expressed so well his religious and humble outlook. One can see that it is not necessary to rely on silly fables and interpretation which, unfortunately, spread through the numismatic literature and have become so commonplace to this day.

The Talers of the later years of William's reign show various changes, based on titles, legends and depictions. First comes the change in the title in 1629, which no longer contains the words ADMINISTRATOR HERSFELDIAE, because William had to relinquish the Stift (abbey) Hersfeld due to the Emperor's "restitution edict". A bitter disappointment for him. One can see, even coins, the silent witnesses of distant time, can speak. The Talers of 1630 show, behind the tree, towers and houses surrounded by a wall, apparently indicating a city, perhaps Cassel, which in those times was the refuge of those fleeing from the hordes of Tilly, and who felt safe here because during the entire war no enemy entered Cassel. During that year William made an alliance with Gustav Adolf, improved Cassel's fortifications, and directed that all inhabitants stock ample provisions, to be prepared for the coming warfare. The Landgrave must have considered the well-fortified Cassel as his most distinguished and secure retreat, and he wanted to give this expression on his coins by adding the city surrounded by fortified walls. It is difficult to find another explanation, and one cannot assume that the changes in the representation are due to arbitrariness on the

part of the mintmaster or the die maker. There are also changes in the motto. In the beginning it read: VNO VOLENTE etc., then DEO VOLENTE etc., and in the later years JEHOVA VOLENTE etc. or again VNO VOLENTE etc. Starting with 1633 the first letter of each word of the mottos was used, whereby they appeared much larger than the other letters, in order to express the name and titles of William, for example: VNO.VOLENTE.HUMILIS.LEVABOR, thus VV.H.L. (Wilhelmus Hassiae Landgravius). In past centuries some significance was found in such trifles, perhaps also superstitious connections were made. In the following years hail and rain were added to the depiction of the thunderstorm. Starting in 1629 the drawing of the palm tree changes more and more, so that one really could take it as a willow tree, and it finally resembles a sheaf of grain more than a tree.

What may have been the reason for these obvious changes? It is difficult to find a certain explanation, and the relevant literature doesn't say a word about it. The true reason for the disfigurement, even contortion, of the palm tree may be due to the engravers' lack of knowledge or careless work, since there was likely a considerable number of them busy preparing the many dies needed, due to the rather simple minting implements and materials, to produce the large quantities of coins which William during his short reign had minted. It is remarkable and curious that the changes in the design occurred practically while the Landgrave was watching, without interfering, since not a single piece of the later years has been found where the design of the palm tree is as it appears on the Talers of the early years. The many die varieties of this Taler, of which there must be well over 100 (I have about 50 in my collection) and which to this day not all are known, because new ones are still being found which are not listed in Jakob Hoffmeister's classic work on Hessian coins, are not attributable, as some numismatic writers have reported, to William's vanity or love for so many Talers, but can be explained by the rapid wear of the dies, because this sovereign more than any other needed tremendous sums of money to pay the heavy costs of the 30-Years-War, and in a short span of time. All these coins are coarse and crudely done, and don't speak for the ability of the die makers, but the silver content is high, and almost all known pieces have the full weight.

There were two mints in Cassel, one below the Kanzlei (now Renthof), the other in the "Wildenmann", both constantly active. The Talers of 1637 which today are found in the greatest numbers, show four different mintmaster's marks, of which three are definitely known (cf. article by Prof. Weinmeister in "Hessenland" 1902, p.215); the fourth is unknown to this day. The fact that there were three mintmasters at the same time shows the high demands made on the mint, and the great amounts of mintage.

William was quite wealthy; when he entered Hanau (as described above) he immediately contributed 1,000 Talers for the poor and needy of the City, and in addition he advanced 5,000 Talers for the costs of his troops holding Hanau, for the cash-poor times a considerable sum of cash. It must also be considered that the Reichstaler then - which were 9 to a Cologne mark fine silver - were heavier and thus more valuable than today's Talers of which 14 correspond to a Feine Mark, thus comparing today's forced exchange rate of 3 Mark with 4 Mark 66 2/3 Pfen., without considering the much greater purchasing power and the higher value of silver then, as compared to today.

No Hessian sovereign has produced such relatively large quantities of good coinage, esp. Talers, or in so many die varieties, as has William V. His Talers, after 270 years, still appear so frequently that hardly an auction here or abroad does not include one or more pieces. Here there are families that have carefully saved these Talers for generations, as family heirlooms. One can safely assume that the Talers of William until the time of Landgrave Frederick II who immediately following the 7-Years-War introduced a new currency, were the dominant Talers in Hesse. All sovereigns following William have minted Talers only sparingly and in particularly small quantities, which can conclusively be deduced from the very scarce appearance of such pieces. As proof of this conclusion I want to mention that I have about 60 Talers of William in my collection, all of which were minted in a 10-year period (1627-1637), while from the long period from William's death until the end of the 7-Years-War, i.e., 126 years, I have only some 20 pieces, and of these not all are from different years. During the years when Kurs-Talers were minted, I have fewer than 20. On this basis one can understand the huge quantities of Talers minted by William. They were still accepted in payment by the Hessian finance offices as late as the middle of the past century, despite the various requests for tender of this denomination.

The value to the serious collector of the symbolic Taler today varies between 15 and 20 Marks, while the Talers of the reigning successors until 1763 cost from 60 to 200 Marks.

The author would be delighted if younger people would study and collect Hessian coins. Many a piece is saved or will be saved by a collector from the melting pot, the greatest and most dangerous enemy of all coins, and he will preserve them for the future, to witness in the distant future the culture of our past. What is more lasting than coins, which rest in our hands today as they did centuries ago on the hands of our ancestors? How much pleasure and satisfaction coin collecting brings anyone who is interested in more than just admiring coins will perceive. What an endless source of historical instruction and entertainment, offering thoughts and considerations of all that is transient, in which as in no other way the history of a glorious 600-year past is reflected in an instructive way.

(Translation from Old German Script to English by Gunther Gonder.)

SIERRA LEONE 10, 50 AND 100 LEONES 1996

Paul Baker

This interesting little series of recent circulation coins of Sierra Leone includes one of the very few recent octagonal circulation coin types (the 50 Leones), the other two types being round.

Seldom mentioned is the fact that these coins were made by the Royal Dutch Mint. Their mint report of 1994/1995 states "In spite of severe competition on the world market, the Mint obtained a large order for the West-African state of Sierra Leone. A total of 150 million coins will be produced for Sierra Leone, divided over three denominations: 10 Leones, 50 Leones and 100 Leones. The Mint will take care of the whole process, from design to shipping." The 1996 report of the Royal Dutch Mint states: "In the framework of an order from Sierra Leone for the production of 150 million coins, the Mint produced 100 million coins with a nominal value of 10, 50 and 100 Leones." Reports of the Royal Dutch Mint for 1997 and 1998 make no mention of the Sierra Leone coins so it can just be said to be likely that the 50 million piece balance was produced during those years.

A perhaps less mentioned fact about this series of three coins is the fact that they were designed by the British designer Avril Vaughan. A website I found somewhere detailed her work, her "portfolio" notably includes the reverse of the G.B. 5 Pounds coin for the 70th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II. The 5 Pounds coin reverse design, the one with the flags, does include here initials "AV" but these do not appear on the Sierra Leone coins.

As for the subjects of the designs, the obverses feature two fish, a building, cocoa pods, on the 10, 50 and 100 Leones respectively.

The reverses feature three important people to the nation of Sierra Leone.

The reverse of the 10 Leones features "Mammy Yoko". Mammy (or Madam) Yoko was Queen of Kpaa Mende Seneghum (now generally Sierra Leone) from 1878-1908. This period was that in which the region first became a protectorate of the British. Mammy Yoko lived circa 1849 to 1906.

The reverse of the 50 Leones features "Sir Henry Lightfoot-Boston". Henry Josiah Lightfoot-Boston (b. 1898 - d. 1969) was Governor-General of Sierra Leone from 7th July 1962 to 26th March 1967. Sierra Leone's independence was in its infancy in this period having achieved independence from Great Britain on 27th April 1961, so it was an important time in the nation's history.

The reverse of the 100 Leones features "Naimbana". Naimbana (also written as Nembgana) was regent of the Koya Kingdom (part of today's Sierra Leone) from 1775 to 1793. Naimbana signed the treaty making way for the establishment of the British colony on the Sierra Leone peninsula.

Further information on Mammy Yoko, Naimbana and many other important figures from Sierra Leone's past can be found at <http://www.sierra-leone.org/heroes.html>.

BOOK NEWS & REVIEWS

OTTOMAN MINTS AND by *Slobodan Srećković*. In English, 6½ x 9 inches, 245 pages, 9 plates, card covers. ISBN No: 86-90204045-3-9. Published by the author. Belgrade 2002. Available from coin dealers and from K. MacKenzie, 15 Pine Street, Tenafly, NJ 07670 or T. Clarke, Box 290145, Davie, FL. 33329 for \$39.00 postpaid to a US destination.

The author is a recognized authority on the coinage of the Ottoman Empire, and is President of the Yugoslav Numismatic Society (Srpsko Numizmatičko Društvo). With his customary scrupulous care he has written a compendium of the entire coin issues of the mints in the Ottoman Empire from its beginnings in the 13th century until its end in 1922. His work systematically integrates and catalogs every mint by every ruler with their coins struck in all metals and denominations.

In the first 44 pages of the introductory matter the author deals with the weights of the post – 1099H denominations, and separately, those after that time. With the Turkish names for the gold and silver and the terms used for money amounts.

On the following pages (47-220) the 130 mint descriptions are shown with their various forms in the Ottoman (Arabic) script as found on the coins, along with mint-site location maps. References to the mint places described are included, together with a list of all historic and numismatic books used.

Each mint is exhaustively researched and footnoted for collectors who may wish to investigate further. The later findings come from both students and collections of Ottoman coins, which have been enriched in recent years. The 8 plates have enlarged photos of 47 rare and previously unpublished coins.

This is a fine handbook, which will be welcomed in view of the fact that important reference works such as Nuri Pere, Jem Sultan and Lane-Poole catalogs are long out of print. As a guide to this complex series it is destined to be much in demand.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

PARA 2002 by *Güvendik Fişekcioğlu*. 104 pp. 6½ x 9¼ inches, bound in stiff card covers. Published by the author at *Vali-Konağı Caddesi Şakayik. No. 45/9 Hera Apt. Daire 2, 80200 Nişantaşı, Istanbul, Turkey*. US\$10.00 plus US\$1 postage. Fax. (0212) 247 38 01.

This is the twentieth issue of the author's yayinlari series and must be considered the most important, since in the nineteen sections of this Turkish numismatic annual there have been major revisions in the dollar prices. Many of the sections have been re-set with additional facts.

Regular readers of this work will notice that the section on the Ottoman medals has been greatly expanded by the recognized experts Fikri Akdoğanlar and Isa Akbaş who have made great use of the new book by Metin Erüreten (see review in NIB vol. 37 No. 2 – Feb. 2002).

Although the estimated prices in US dollars for the Ottoman Banknotes are somewhat higher for the superior specimens, all the lower grades show a large downward trend. They are worth comparison against the entries in the SCWPM volume II, 9th edition.

The price revisions in other sections on Medals, Coins, Jetons etc. have been carefully considered by the author's consultants and a downward trend is noted. The additions for the year have been added with their serial numbers, which for coins and medals illustrated on pages 89-104 enables the reader to refer to the new issues easily.

The new medal (Series No.413) issued by the Darphane shows the first Ottoman gold coin within a silver frame which has the appropriate legend referring to the record of the mint's activity from the time of the Sultan Mehmed 11's (fatih) reign in the fifteenth century, the enlargement makes a fine illustration for the cover of this new and important issue of PARA for this year.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Bill Mullan, P. O. Box 15340, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20825: In the late 1970's Nicholas Rhodes of Surrey, England was preparing to publish an article on the Tanka Ghabo (Y-13) of Tibet. I have a copy of his preliminary work but wonder if his finished product was published. How can I get a copy or reproduction?

Albert L. Gammon, P. O. Box 1343, Sun City, AZ 85372: POLAND have almost all 2 Zlote coins from 1995 to date. Have the first issue for 2002 (Turtle). SASE for list Poland coins.

James Kreloff, Box 13, Caspar, CA 95420: WANTED – A Fiji 1935 Penny & 1942 Penny Banknotes.

Albert L. Gammon, P. O. Box 1343, Sun City, AZ 85372: Send 5 stamps for 48 page list of World crowns and half crowns.

Ronlea Collectibles, P. O. Box 130a, Plumas, Manitoba, Canada R0J 1P0: Not the largest stock or the lowest prices, yet some of our customers have ordered over 200 times. Find out why. We're not out to make a fast buck – we work hard to develop a long-term relationship with our customers. The joy of the big discount soon disappears if the item arrives overgraded. Give us a try. We handle many inexpensive, yet interesting, worldwide items that the large dealers can't be bothered with. Please specify interests.

Albert L. Gammon, P. O. Box 1343, Sun City, AZ 85372: Have 2 collections (44 pages) of mostly modern minor coins reasonably priced. Send 4 stamps for lists.